



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 26th, 1901.

NUMBER 9

WILSON, SONS & Co. (LIMITED.)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO, 2
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Miss LAYONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Rosalina, the ex-xiphoid twin.

The eminent Professor Chapot, on board of the
Atlantique at Dakar, wrote the following to his friend
Jonathan Campello.

"Rosalina was only on the first day sea-sick; when
she became giddy, I made her lie down and gave
her tincture of Nectandra Amara, which produced a
most surprising result. Shortly afterwards, the girl
said, 'I think I feel better now,' and then 'the giddi-
ness has already gone.'"

A few hours after the first dose she got up and
from that time on has been free from the disease.

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Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

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borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis
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Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a celebra-
tion of the Holy Communion on the first and third
Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second
and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m., also on Saints' Days
according to announcements. Baptisms and mar-
riages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain,
for whom communications may be sent to Crashley
& Co. 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D.,

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IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo
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Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at
6½ p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preach-
ing at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do
Cateite. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon.
Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sab-
bath of each month.—Portuguese services: S. S. every
Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at
7-15 p.m. Wednesday Song-Service at 7 p.m. Prayer-
meeting and Bible study at 7-30 p.m. Messages for the
Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Conde de
Bespender 78. M. DICKIE, Pastor.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da
Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at
11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant'Anna.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and
7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English service
at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m.
and 7-30 p.m. Sundays: 7-30 p.m. Wednesdays.
Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Miscellaneous.AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20
Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S
AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale
the Holy scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,
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10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor;
W. J. LEWIS, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines,
papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be
gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can-
delaria.YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No.
39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open
from 9 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours
from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. Sloan Presi-
dent. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary. Domingos
de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**—There were four suicides in Buenos Aires
on the 20th, two of which were business men.—The Argentine minister of agriculture has
ordered the distribution of 3000 tons of seed
wheat among agriculturists who lost their last
crop.—The vigilance exercised by the Argentine
authorities on the Uruguay river, seem to have
defeated the plans of the Uruguayan revolu-
tionists, who were seeking to cross over near
Salto.—The Argentine vice-president, Dr. Quiroga
Costa, is leaving for Chile on a visit on Thurs-
day next. He was formerly minister at Santi-
ago, and will receive a cordial reception
there.—The Southern Cross of 8th inst. is informed
that the Santa Fé millers and flour exporters
are considering the expediency of fixing a
date when all flour sent to Brazil shall be
packed in barrels. This might have been
expected.—Two doctors are suing a patient for no
less than \$24,000 as fee for medical attendance.
It is coming to such a state of affairs that a
man cannot live because the doctors want his
fortune and he dare not the lest the lawyers
get it.—Buenos Aires Herald.—A Buenos Aires telegram of 22nd announ-
ces further failures in that city. Among the
causes enumerated are the failure of William
Paas, the price of flour and the unification of
the Argentine debt. But government and
reckless trading are not mentioned.—Government has accepted the offer of a
powerful syndicate in Buenos Aires to carry
out Italian colonisation on a large scale in the
far South. For the present, government
allows them 80,000 hectares in Chubut, and
when they have complied with all the condi-
tions of the contract they will be granted other
lands under similar conditions. The empresa
is liable to a fine of \$10,000 if it does not com-
ply with all the terms of the contract.—The provincial government [Buenos
Aires] has prepared a scheme which will
bring in to its coffers the annual sum of
\$8,000,000 by taxing all the live stock in the
province, charging 30 cents for every head of
cattle; 30 cents on horses, 5 cents on sheep,
10 cents on goats; 30 cents on mules and 50
cents on pigs. The municipalities of each
partido is to receive 20 % of the receipts,
which will go towards the making and repair-
ing of roads and bridges.—Southern Cross.—In a letter to The Times of December 30,
Sir Martin Conway urges the resumption of
diplomatic relations with Bolivia, which he
describes as probably the richest undeveloped
area that the world contains. In regard to
the aboriginal relations now existing, he says:
—It is true that British interests have been
protected, and ably protected, by the present
United States minister, the Hon. George H.
Bridgman. In the protection of these interests,
and in looking after the possessions of English-
men who have died in remote places or who
have got themselves into trouble with local
authorities he has spent his own money freely.—One case I knew of personally. An English-
man died in the forest region. Dr. Bridgman
sent his own secretary a ten days' ride over
most difficult and inhospitable country to
collect his property and investigate the
circumstances of his death. For this and the
like services Dr. Bridgman receives no penny
of salary and none too warm thanks. I know
other cases in which he has been similarly
generous. His hospitality to English visitors
is likewise notorious. If Dr. Bridgman were
going to remain for ever as minister in La Paz
we could not do better than leave our affairs
in his hands, and as we get his services for
nothing, the foreign office would not be likely
to object. But any day a new United States
minister may be appointed, and under any
circumstances the position is not a dignified
one for Great Britain. It is to be hoped that
a British minister may soon be accredited to
Bolivia, or at least, that the British minister
to Peru and Ecuador may have Bolivia added
to his area and be empowered to appoint con-
suls. It is likewise to be hoped that the
United States minister, who has done so much
for Englishmen at La Paz, may receive a fitting
recognition of his services.—"America para los Americanos" —del
Norte. This is a new aphorism here in Buenos
Aires. It is, however, we are sorry to note,
gaining favour amongst many intelligent Ar-
gentines. In a recent discussion on our jerked-
beef trade with Cuba it has come largely
into play, and also in connection with our late
Brazilian flour-trade. We are saddling the
wrong horse when we gird at the "absor-
bent pueblo yanqui." Instead of trying to
discover causes, we are hunting for scapegoats.
This will never do. We stand to gain by losing
many millions of gold dollars yearly by our
flour and jerked-beef trade, and howling at
the "yanquis" will not help us. Let us look
facts squarely in the face. We are wrong, and
we know we are wrong, in attributing the loss
of trade to the falsehoods of American diplo-
matists. We have lost our flour trade with
Brazil by our own act. We sold one class of
article and delivered an inferior class. In
regard to the jerked-beef trade with Cuba, we
cannot complain if people wish to inspect our
exports. We export any wretched stuff that
we please, and then we wonder why people
will not take cat for hare. If we were more
careful about our commercial morality and
etiquette, we would occupy a different position
as exporters to the somewhat unenviable
one which is now ours. We call the North
Americans names because their diplomaticrepresentative in these republics of the South
occupy themselves with such prosaic matters
as trade and markets. Why do not Argentine
diplomatic representatives do the same? Of
what earthly use is Dr. Edward Wilde as a di-
plomatic representative?—and yet he is the
man we have in Washington. Dr. Wilde at
the present moment is on his way to Cuba not
to look after the interests of our jerked-
beef trade in that island, but to attend
a medical congress at Havana. What does
the doctor care for jerked-beef—he the
most polished writer amongst our medi-
cal faculty and the most distinguished phy-
sician amongst our writers? He does not take
himself or anybody or anything seriously.
Jerked-beef quotha? And did you think he went
to Washington to bother himself about such
matters? Did you imagine that he cares a
snap of his fingers for trade? Give him his
salary, and pictures, and readers for what he
writes, but do not expect him to bother about
our wretched beef. Why the country ought
to be proud of being able to send such an
accomplished man abroad without asking him
to stoop to figures, or annoy himself with
exports! We ought to be only too proud to
have a man at Washington who is a doctor of
medicine, and who can go down to Havana
with the crowd and discuss microbes against
any of them—while the jerked-beef market
goes to the wall!—Southern Cross, Buenos
Aires.**COFFEE NOTES**—The Correio, of S. Carlos do Pinhal,
S. Paulo, is seeking to stem the tide of the
next crop by declaring that in that municipal-
ity it is estimated at half a crop. It won't do;
there is too much testimony on the other side.
—It is stated that in the district of Jacu-
tinga, Minas Geraes, the coffee crop this year
will be extraordinarily large. This is the
general situation throughout the coffee region,
the rains having contributed immensely to the
growth of the berry.—Esteves, Irmãos & Co., coffee merchants,
have offered to make an assignment to their
creditors, who will meet on the 5th prox. for
the purpose of taking action on the proposal.
The business difficulties of this important firm
are attributed to general financial and com-
mercial depression and especially to the criti-
cal condition of the coffee trade.**RAILROAD NOTES**—The government of Chili, having invited
tenders for 400 goods waggons, has accepted
300 from Beechie & Co., and 100 from W. R.
Grace & Co., all of American manufacture.
—Mail advices from London up to the 2nd
inst. state that no announcement had been
made in regard to the purchase of the Recife
and San Francisco railway, though it is be-
lieved that the term had been agreed upon.—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leo-
poldina railway for the week ending 2nd
February were as follows, compared with the
corresponding week of last year:

Receipts in currency.....	269,285
idem last year.....	327,303
Decrease for week.....	\$5,018
Equivalent in gold this year (to d.).....	£11,299
idem last year (7 5/8).....	£10,399
Increase in sterling for week.....	£ 891
Total receipts since January 1.....	£45,217
idem last year.....	£49,400
Decrease since January 1.....	£ 4,183

—The foreign debenture-holders of the
União Sorocabana-Ituana company will be
glad to hear that a change has just occurred
in the administration of that railway which
promises better for the future. Last week the
old president of the company was deposed and
Sr. Francisco Casemiro Alberto da Costa was
elected director-president in his place. The
latter is an exceptionally good administrator,
having successfully managed the Juiz de Fora
e Piauí line and the Companhia Elficadora in
difficult times, and it may be assumed that
he will lose no time in putting the affairs of
the Sorocabana-Ituana lines in better order.**SHIPPING NOTES**—The Lampart & Holt steamer "Worlds-
worth" left Rio on the 23rd inst. for New
York, with the following passengers: Mr. and
Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Wilkens, Messrs. August
Nebeltian, M. Baldwin, John Taylor, and 52
third-class.—The American cruiser "Atlanta" arrived at
Rio Grande do Sul on the 23rd inst. with
Minister Bryan on board. The minister was
then transferred to the steamer "Mercedes"
and proceeded to Porto Alegre. The "Atlanta"
has returned to Maldonado.—The American steamer "City of Rio de Janeiro",
which was built for and run for some years on
the line between New York and this port, was
wrecked at the entrance to the harbor of
San Francisco on the 21st inst. There were
131 lives lost, principally Asiatics, and 79 lives
were saved. The captain of the ship is included
among those lost.—The passengers which landed at Rio on the
25th inst. by the Lampart & Holt liner "He-
velius" from New York, Pernambuco and
Bahia, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. H.
E. Raymond and child, Rev. and Mrs. K.
Roth and 3 children, Dr. Angel Bellinzaghi,
Messrs. S. B. Camacho, E. Belts, J. Signor, T.
A. McMenon, John McNeil, P. B. Witthey,
A. M. Johnson, T. Roth, T. H. Bone, T. T.
Campello, L. H. Hayes, B. J. Cooper, James
Ryan, G. W. Katschka and 4 third-class.**ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS**

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DUNLOP TYRES**"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily
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MR. F. M. STAPLES,

Colombo, Ceylon.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of
observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner
tube.

Correspondence invited with,

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up " 750,000
 Reserve fund " 600,000

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BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf. HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

BRANCH OFFICES IN SAO PAULO AND SANTOS (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Kotschschid, Schott, Frankfurt a M.
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited, London
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
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 Banco Lisbon & Agues and correspondents.
 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank
 ng business.

Theil-Gutschow,
Directors.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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 S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
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 And on all the chief cities of Europe.
 Also on:
 Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
 idem paid up " 500,000
 Reserve fund " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

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Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-
 merce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FR. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

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Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736
 Profits in suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$835
 on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
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LISBON.

Opens accounts current:
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

From the New York Times, January 13.

THE YELLOW FEVER MOSQUITO.

The surgeon general of the army, possibly
 actuated by the brilliant investigation of
 Italian experts on the Campagna with the malarial
 parasite, appointed a board last July,
 consisting of men well known in the world
 of scientific medicine, heading the list with
 Major Walter Reed, surgeon, United States
 army, who for years conducted experiments
 in the laboratory of the army medical museum
 in Washington, following with Drs. Carroll,
 Agramonte, and Lazear, acting assistant sur-
 geons, United States army, to conduct an ex-
 tended series of experiments covering various
 methods for the transmission of this disease.
 It is whispered that this board has discovered
 the much-disputed germ of yellow fever, and,
 if so, it is not unlikely that at the next ses-
 sion of the Pan-American medical congress
 they will so announce.

It is possibly too early to affirm that the re-
 sults of the board's study and investigation
 are proof positive, but at any rate, another
 mile post has been passed upon the high road
 so carefully followed by the medical profes-
 sion the world over, though not until now has
 so much attention been paid to the spread of
 yellow fever, which is ever erratic.

The mosquito selected for the experiments,
 and the one with which results have been ob-
 tained, is the *Culex fasciatus*. This insect is strip-
 ped upon the body and legs, and differs from
 the black mosquito in that it seems to prefer
 the dark and dislikes the wind, and is a com-
 paratively quiet creature, while the black
 variety is restless, never remaining long in one
 place.

It has been demonstrated that after the
 mosquito bites a yellow fever patient the poi-
 son it extracts must remain in its stomach
 from eight to twelve days to permit the mi-
 cro-organism to incubate. At the end of this
 time, should the insect sting a susceptible
 non-immune individual, the probability would
 be a case of well-marked yellow fever. In-
 asmuch as it takes about ten days for the germ
 to incubate in the stomach, and bearing in
 mind the habits of the *Culex fasciatus*, (striped
 variety), it is readily understood why persons
 contract the fever where they sleep, which is
 characteristic.

Observation of the thousands of non-immune
 Americans who have resided here (Havana)
 since Jan. 1, 1899, leads to the conclusion that
 yellow fever is not contagious in the sense of
 other diseases, such as smallpox. &c., if it
 can be classed among the infectious or conta-
 gious diseases at all. At Las Animas Hospi-
 tal, where many patients with the fever have
 entered and left, either to resume their voca-
 tions in life or else sorrowfully borne to their
 last resting place in the beautiful Cristobal
 Colon Cemetery, the nurses have nearly all
 been non-immunes, and yet not a case has
 arisen within the confines of the grounds. In
 fact, the hospital is claimed by the nurses to
 be a health resort, and only to-day the writer
 heard two of them lament because they must
 return to the States, there being practically no
 fever at this time.

It must be borne in mind that, though
 bitten by an infected mosquito, it is by no
 means certain a case of fever would follow,
 for the particular individual bitten might be
 able to resist the further multiplication of the
 germ; this is the case in typhoid fever, where
 many having drunk of infected water or milk
 only a few may contract the disease. Yet it
 has been held that if foreigners from northern
 countries staid long enough in Havana they
 would surely contract yellow fever.

There is little doubt that the studies now in
 progress will develop methods for the partial
 or complete suppression of yellow fever, and
 this, it is believed, can be done by the grow-
 ing of fish and tadpoles in swamps, planting
 eucalyptus around ponds and marshes and
 along the streams, covering pools with kero-
 sene to prevent the larvae coming to the sur-
 face and developing, putting aniline dyes of
 certain kinds in the water, these dyes not
 being poisonous to cattle or man, carefully
 isolating each new case by putting mosquito

bars at the windows and doors so that the in-
 sect cannot get at the patient, and destroying
 those already in the room.

PERNAMBUCO LAWN TENNIS.

SEASON 1900.

New Year Special Handicap:

Prize valued £10, presented by Augustus
 Clark, Esq. Best of 33 games.
 Elgee (receives 30) beat F. R. Foy (owes
 1/15) 17 to 5.

Fletcher-Wilson Cup, Handicap:

L. Latham (owes 40) beat C. H. Howe
 (owes 1/2 30) 16, 6-2, 6-4. The cup is now
 Latham's.

Championship Cup:

Value 25 guineas, presented by A. L. G.
 Williams, Esq. To be won 3 times con-
 secutively, or 4 times in all; was won for
 the second time (consecutively) by L.
 Latham who beat W. J. McMurtrie 6-3, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles, Handicap:

Mrs. Clemetson and C. H. Howe (owes 15)
 beat Mrs. R. C. Thom and H. S. Fellows
 (owes 1/2 15) by 3-6, 6-4, 6-5.

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET CLUB.

SEASON 1900.

Batting averages.

Name	No. of innings	Mos in innings	Time out	Runs	Average
F. R. Foy,	6	96*	3	256	51.20
F. Clemetson,	21	93*	6	596	39.73
T. A. Comber,	11	85*	3	281	35.12
W. Morgan,	12	78*	3	300	33.33
L. Latham,	15	71*	2	364	28
D. C. Pratt,	17	68	2	340	22.66
A. M. Jardine,	9	62*	1	143	17.87
P. Daniel,	16	51	—	251	16.31
H. S. Fellows,	17	56*	1	261	16.31
R. H. Conolly, Jr.,	9	36	2	113	16.14
C. H. Howe,	16	39	3	185	14.23
A. Foy,	18	48*	2	224	14

Qualification, 6 innings.

* signifies not out.

Bowling averages.

Name	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
D. C. Pratt,	177	26	495	51	9.72
T. A. Comber,	95	12	293	26	10.11
L. Latham,	51	1	203	29	10.15
F. R. Foy,	63	13	135	13	10.46
R. H. Conolly, Jr.,	120	11	393	32	11.3*
A. Foy,	116	12	355	22	16.13
W. J. McMurtrie,	156	22	383	23	16.65
A. M. Lopes,	111	15	361	21	17.14
P. Daniel,	127	14	370	21	17.61
C. H. Howe,	93	9	287	16	17.93
F. Clemetson,	181	33	425	22	19.31
C. Wilson,	171	12	499	35	14

Qualification, 50 overs.

Best fielding prize, H. S. Fellows.

[We are indebted to Mr. G. S. Fellows
 secretary of both of the above clubs, for the
 averages here given. The report was not sent
 in sooner, as Mr. Fellows explains, because of
 his absence on a visit home.—Ed. News.]

—What is the difference between Paul
 Kruger and an old stove pipe?—One is a
 silly old Hollander, and the other a hollow
 old cylinder.

A touching little story about Queen Victoria
 which has not before appeared in print is given
 in the *British Weekly*. While visiting the
 wounded at Netley, her Majesty was greatly
 distressed by the appearance of one poor man
 whose face had been terribly injured by the
 fragment of a shell. "Is there nothing," said
 the Queen, "that I can do for you?" The
 soldier replied, speaking with difficulty owing
 to his injury, "Nothing, your Majesty, unless
 you would thank my nurse for her kindness to
 me." The Queen turned to the nurse, who
 was standing close by, and said with tears in
 her eyes: "I do thank you with all my heart
 for your kindness to this poor wounded son of
 mine."

THE money supply of the world has more
 than doubled since 1873. It is estimated that
 the present total stock of money is about
 \$11,600,000,000, of which little over 25 per cent
 is in unsecured paper. Director Roberts of
 the United States Mint, finds that while the
 total money supply of the world has increased
 about \$7,000,000,000, the increase in gold
 money since 1873 has been about \$3,600,000,
 000, in silver about \$2,750,000,000, and in un-
 covered paper only about \$650,000,000. A
 large proportion of the increase in gold has
 taken place within the short space of seven
 years; while the quantity of silver money,
 which was at its maximum of about \$4,250,
 000,000 at the beginning of 1896, has since
 been somewhat reduced by the sale of silver
 by Germany and its retirement in other coun-
 tries.—Exchange.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 26th 1901.

AMONG the measures which we have urged upon the government on various occasions is that of the publication of monthly treasury statements—a measure which will not only keep the public informed in regard to the actual financial condition of the country, but will serve as a salutary check upon officials who are accustomed to take advantage of the secrecy with which their affairs are managed. At the present moment, it seems to us, the need of such a check upon the treasury is greater than ever, and it is essential that congress should delay no longer in making obligatory the publication of such balances. Under other administrations there have been clandestine issues of paper money, unauthorized transfers of appropriations, illegal appropriation of deposits, re-issue of deposited bonds, and many other acts which perhaps would not have occurred had it been obligatory to publish sworn statements every month. In 1897 a new loan was issued, but there were reasons for believing that it was not a success. There has been no statement published in regard to the transaction, and it has never been known how much of the sixty thousand contos asked for was really issued. As the government has been exchanging bonds of this issue during the past year for converted bonds of other issues, the inference is that the treasury had either a large part of the authorized loan on hand, or that it is issuing in excess of the amount authorized. It is not advisable that suspicions of this character should exist, consequently they should be rendered impossible by the publication of monthly treasury statements. Then there is the extraordinary recourse of treasury bills, the government having a right to issue them at pleasure up to a certain amount. But as no statement is ever published, who knows whether the limit has been observed, or not? In September last the government published an official explanation of its relations to the Banco da Republica, in which it was confessed that an issue of 10,000,000\$ in treasury bills had been loaned to that bank in February. No official announcement was made at the time in regard to this issue and loan, it did not appear in the bank's balance sheets, and the public did not know that the bank was in difficulties. The transaction was essentially irregular. In the first balance-sheet of the reorganized Banco da Republica, 31st October, its holding of treasury bills is given as 6,500,000\$, and on 31st December this asset was reduced to 1,000,000\$. In a settlement of January 4th, however, we are advised of the liquidation of matured treasury bills to the amount of 2,500,000\$. To the uninitiated this is mysterious, if not suspicious. We do not doubt the legality of the transaction, but even with that much faith is it right for the govern-

ment to conceal the existence of such debts, or to issue and pay them without any public record whatever? It is a dangerous privilege to concede, even to the best of ministers, and a wholly inexcusable one to leave in the hands of a minister who is notoriously insensible to the restrictions which the law and business impose upon him. Take, also, the loan of nine hundred thousand pounds to the same bank to assist it through difficulties, and the concealed debt of nineteen thousand contos liquidated on January 4th. We may also refer to the alleged conversion of the 1868 gold loan, and the prevailing ignorance in regard to the actual status of that transaction. And then there is the unknown position of the public debt. In no other civilized country can there be found such a state of affairs. It may be that all the ministers of finance in Brazil are so pre-eminently trustworthy that it would be improper to put restrictions upon them and to exact detailed information from them in regard to their administration of public affairs, but other countries have found it impolitic as well as unsafe to repose unlimited confidence in men of unstained reputation, and it might be well to follow that example here. And, in our opinion, a conscientious minister will be among the first to insist upon a careful accounting of the funds placed at his disposal, and upon the fullest publicity for all his official acts.

MEAT CONSUMPTION.

The consumption of meat per capita is considered by political economists one of the best tests of the prosperity of a community. Subjected to this test, the prosperity of the city of Rio de Janeiro and of the districts commercially dependent on this city, shows a remarkable decline in the last two years.

In 1898 the number of beefs slaughtered for this market was 148,827 and the deliveries of *carne secca* for consumption in this city and in the districts which have overland connection with it amounted to 39,149,040 kilos.

In the following year, under the influence of the impoverishment resulting from exorbitant taxation, consumers were able to pay for only 134,803 beefs and 33,906,460 kilos of *carne secca*.

Last year taxes were still more burdensome and the people were obliged to reduce still more their consumption of meat. The deliveries of *carne secca* amounted to only 29,740,730 kilos, and the number of beefs slaughtered up to Dec. 20 was only 110,228.

Thus last year in comparison with 1899 there was a decrease of about 17 per cent. in the consumption of fresh beef and about 12% in that of *carne secca*, and in comparison with 1898 the decrease was about 25% in the consumption of the former article and about 24% in the consumption of the latter.

When impoverishment forces people to diminish their consumption of meat, it also obliges them to deprive themselves of many other articles. This means a decrease in trade and in business profits. Failures result and banks, becoming alarmed, withhold assistance from business men, thus aggravating the situation and increasing the number of failures. In consequence of the inability of the people, through poverty, to live in a wholesome manner, public health deteriorates and laboring capacity diminishes. The accumulation of wealth is retarded and enterprise ceases to find a stimulus for developing the resources of the country. And all this is due in this instance to the short-sighted policy of the President and his minister of finance, who are blindly endeavoring to evade the duty of making in public expenditure the reductions essential to the successful solution of the financial problem.

If THE telegram is true that Portugal has undertaken to increase her army to 100,000 men, just to please Great Britain, an injustice has been done which no amount of political advantage can ever counterbalance. Portugal is a small and poor state, and she is already heavily in debt. Her people can not support such an army, nor is there the slightest necessity that they should make the effort. Italy has

been ruined by the triple alliance, and now Portugal will be ruined by trying to maintain an importance in her alliance with Great Britain which is much beyond her resources. It is a cruel injustice to a peaceful, hard-working people to force them into such selfish and pretentious alliances.

It would seem that the German colonists in Santa Catharina are becoming tired of the waste of public money in that state, and are proposing to organize a "German party" as a means of combating the evil. The *Pais* is not pleased with the scheme, because it wants no division in the republican ranks. Then, how are the abuses, of which the Germans complain, to be remedied? The party responsible for them, certainly will not correct them. Good government in a republic can only be obtained through the medium of two or more parties, one acting as a check upon the other. There must be a division in the ranks. For this reason, if for no other, the action of the German colonists in Santa Catharina is to be heartily approved.

It is evident that the recent census of this city was not correct, but it is difficult to believe that it is over three hundred thousand persons under the real population. To settle the matter, another census should be taken at once. In our opinion the census of 1890 was incorrect, because of the excessive floating population attracted here at that time by the wild speculations, and because of the mistake of counting people at their places of business. It was evident that a very considerable percentage of the announced population resulted from this duplicate counting. The real population, in our opinion, was less than 500,000 in 1890, though an increase of 2 per cent per annum since the last preceding census, which is a very liberal allowance, would give a trifle over that figure. As it is useful to know the truth, another and better effort should be made to get at the real population. The government should know the truth, because a decreasing or stationary population means that some serious mistake has been made which it would be wise to correct. The sanitary authorities should also have the correct figure, because it helps them to know the sanitary condition of the city. An excessive estimate on the population deceives them, because it gives them lower mortality percentages than a correct calculation would show. Talking and writing about the last enumeration will not help us a particle in such matters. Let us have a new count!

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—It is asserted that yellow fever is increasing in Niteroi.

—Pernambuco was visited by a violent storm of wind and rain on the 21st.

—The Porto Alegre police are now making energetic efforts to repress *bicho gon* lining.

—The senatorial election in the state of Pernambuco, to fill a vacancy, is fixed for the 25th March.

—Incomplete census returns from Pernambuco show that the city has between 125,000 and 130,000 inhabitants.

—The sanitary authorities of Juiz de Fora are hard at work trying to improve the sanitary condition of that city, and I hope to avoid the visitation of fever this year.

—Telegrams from Paralyba and Rio Grande do Norte of the 23rd state that heavy rains have fallen in those states, both in the interior and on the coast.

—Carnival this year shows a record of several murders, assaults and disorderly scenes. It would seem full time to put an end to the custom of giving three days' licence to riot and vice.

—At Juiz de Fora a carriage containing maskers was stoned on the last day of carnival. The disturbance is attributed to the religious question which agitates that town at the present time.

—At Utd, which now enjoys a very bad reputation, there were serious conflicts on the third day of carnival, which resulted in the death of two roughs and in gunshot wounds for one police official.

—The water famine continues in S. Domingos and Niteroi, and all protests receive no attention. There is a low pressure supply on the level, but all persons living on hill-sides or having high water boxes get only what they have carried in from the street taps.

—Disorders have occurred on the frontier between Paralyba and Rio Grande do Norte, bands of armed outlaws invading the former state and attacking the village of Victoria. At another place a fight occurred, in which two police sergeants and one *cangaceiro* were killed.

—One of the heroes said to have been killed in battle up in the Acre district, has reappeared in Mandos. It reminds us of the Canudos hero said to have been killed with his face to the enemy and in defense of his commanding officer, and who afterwards turned up with a suspicious wound in the heel.

—The *Nação*, of S. Paulo, has temporarily suspended publication as a daily, but will be continued as a weekly. We are all "weeklies" these days, even including the minister's pet organ. The manager of the *Nação* says that the shareholders are not paying up, consequently the paper can not go on until all these delayed payments are realized.

—In consequence of the governor's threatening attitude the courts in Santa Catharina continue closed. The president of the superior court and the president of the state legislature have called the attention of President Campos Sales to this subject. The latter in his answer will doubtless advise them to follow the example of congress and the courts in Rio de Janeiro, who take good care to comply with the wishes of the executive.

—The planters are beginning to understand what a higher rate of exchange means in respect to their produce in foreign markets. It does not mean an increased price in gold, but it means that fewer paper miteires will be equivalent to the said gold price. Unless they can reduce wages and other costs of production, which can only be done slowly, it likewise means a very great prejudice to them.

—A friend of ours recently returned from the southern states says that they are nearly all monarchists now in that section of the country. The republicans are living in Rio at public expense or are holding down the offices there, while the people at large are denouncing iniquities and follies of the government and openly declare themselves monarchists. It is said that speeches are made in public there which would put a man under arrest here in Rio.

—The state exposition at Porto Alegre was formally opened on the 24th inst. by the governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. The American minister, Mr. C. P. Bryan, arrived the preceding day and was present at the opening ceremonies. A telegram of the 23rd to the *Pais* says that Mr. Bryan declared himself enchanted with Porto Alegre. It says he did not know that Rio Grande is so rich a country.

LOCAL NOTES

—Senator Luro Salre arrived here from Pará on the 21st inst.

—It is asserted that public school teachers have not been paid since August.

—Councillor Gaspar do Silveira Martins arrived in this city from Montevideo on last Wednesday.

—The Argentine minister of this capital gave an enjoyable little breakfast to his friends on Sunday last.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 21st says that it has been decided to hold the third Latin-American congress at Rio de Janeiro.

—Which is the most disagreeable? The carnival itself, the disturbances of which it was the occasion, or the squabbles over those disturbances?

—It is stated that important documents and other valuable property have disappeared from public offices. The public service is evidently in a state of dissolution.

—Brade de Jequary, director of the naval school, reports that he is officially informed that none of the disturbances during carnival were caused by cadets of that school.

—On Sunday the supreme court issued a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the judges undergoing trial before the Mato Grosso legislature and ordered the suspension of the trial.

—When Portugal finds herself in the grip of a great power and threatened with extinction, may she receive the same treatment she is now according to another.

—We deeply regret to note that the health of the Empress Frederick is again reported to be failing. Her long and painful illness leads us to anticipate a fatal result at any moment.

—The chief of police in a communication addressed to the chief of staff of the army says that the disturbances during carnival were caused by officers of the navy and naval cadets.

—On Morro do Castello there was a free fight among maskers on Tues last night. Firearms were used and there were several casualties, two persons being severely wounded. The fight lasted about an hour.

—Witnesses questioned by police authorities testify that officers of the army and navy, a lieutenant-colonel of the national guard and cadets of the naval and military schools took part in the disturbances during carnival.

—The new British minister at this capital, Sir Henry N. Dering, Bart., was booked to come out on the R. M. S. "Magillan", which should arrive here next week. He is accompanied by Lady Dering and Mr. A. Dering.

—The minister of industry, commerce and public works, Dr. Alfredo Muiá, returned from São Paulo on the 21st inst. and reassumed charge of his department yesterday. He is much improved in health, though still showing signs of illness.

—It is a pleasure to record that at Montevideo a favorable opinion exists upon the present state of Brazilian finances. The great success with which Uruguayans have kept their own house in order, lends special value to their judgment of others.

—The agent of the American Bible Society informs us that during the past year there were distributed in Brazil 9,726 Bibles, 10,692 New Testaments and 26,284 portions of the Holy Scriptures, making a total distribution of 46,702 copies. During the thirteen years of Mr. Tucker's supervision of this work he has been instrumental in distributing 286,736 copies of the Holy Scriptures, of which 73,592 were Bibles, 60,428 New Testaments and 152,716 portions. This is a record of which Mr. Tucker may well be proud.

—One of the Petropolis *baras* had a cylinder head blown off on Saturday last as the boat was leaving Mauá at 6 p.m., severely burning two firemen and delaying the arrival of the passengers in Rio until after 11 o'clock. One of the injured men has since died.

—It rained nearly all day on Tuesday last, the final day of carnival, but this did not deter the people in doors and windows from throwing confetti. The result was an accumulation of dirt and rubbish in the streets that made Rio the dirtiest city we ever saw the next morning. Confetti, water and mud do not make a very attractive combination.

—“Strangely enough,” said Joseph P. nervously, “I can’t get rid of the impression that we have had a thunderstorm to-day, and yet I see no signs of it about.” “Perhaps it has been an electric storm,” said Joseph C., sympathetically, “and you have had a shock—something like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. I’ve had that kind of feeling myself, on certain occasions.”

—“I have just sent my condolences around to the ‘vicious-minded beggar,’ said Smalwet yesterday as he came in from the street smiling. “He’s had a bad fall, I fear. You see when a fellow with a ragged-edged reputation starts in to worry others, some one is bound to drop on him, and in spite of being a lightweight, Ray can strike a nasty blow.” And Smalwet smiled as though he had done it himself.

—A telegram of the 20th inst. from Bello Horizonte to the *Piz* says that carnival passed off in a very animated fashion in that capital, “it being estimated that more than four persons collected in Rua Bahia Sunday and Monday, afternoons and evenings.” It must have been a brilliant sight! Unfortunately, the *Piz* spoiled the effect of the telegram the next day by swelling this magnificent crowd of four to “four thousand.”

—Sunday last was the anniversary of the promulgation of the Brazilian constitution. There was the usual quantity of gunpowder burned over it, official visits and compliments were exchanged, and a few newspapers discussed briefly on the subject of liberty, democracy, etc. But no one ventured to go into particulars and tell us this new system has done for us. It would take a very hardened demagogue to assert that we have made any real progress since 1889, and that the country is richer, happier and better governed under the new regime.

—Notwithstanding the police prohibition on the carnival entrance (water throwing in various forms), it was practised this year with greater freedom than for many years past. In the first place Jupiter Pluvius gave every one a wetting who happened to be in the streets. Then the *bisnaga* was everywhere in use, although its sale was not authorized. And we have heard of cases where large serings were brought into play to the signal discomfiture of the enemy. It is stated that the President wanted the people to divert themselves, and this may account for the apathy of the police.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 21st says that Minister Bryan had arrived there, on the “Iberia,” which left Rio on 13th inst., was a guest of the American cruiser *Albatra*. He visited the Uruguayan foreign minister on the 20th, returning on board the same day. The telegram says the *Albatra* hoisted her anchor that same night (20th) and sailed for Rio de Janeiro with Minister Bryan on board. There will be some hot burning in Buenos Aires over the minister’s neglect to visit that beautiful city, but they must try to put up with it—just as Montevideo did when President Campos Salles passed it by.

—During the reign of terror seven years ago the jacobins, who were then masters of this country, obtained from official sources and from an overawed public about 30,000\$, with which they said they were going to erect a statue of Monroe. The corner-stone of the pedestal was laid on Largo da Lapa, and the matter was apparently forgotten. Some days ago, however, there was a meeting of the committee in charge of the funds and it was decided to erect not a statue of Monroe, but a monument symbolising American fraternity. In another seven years we shall perhaps be prepared to inform our readers of the next step taken in this matter.

—Inefficiency, extortion, dishonesty and corruption seem to be making constant progress in every branch of the public service, which is not at all surprising in view of the encouragement given by the government to informers, spies and blackmailers. A sample of the expedients adopted for extorting money from the public is that which, according to the *Comercio* of Parahyba, is employed by census-takers. These officials, says that journal, first threatened the public with heavy fines for blanks filled incorrectly and then offered their services for doing the work properly, collecting for every blank from 25 to 5\$.

—In reproducing a telegram from the *Times* correspondent at Rio, the government organ in London, the *South American Journal*, repeats the now oft repeated warning that the views of this correspondent are “rather pessimistic,” and his expressions of personal opinion should be accepted with some reserve. Just so! But how about the editor of the London organ? The *Times* correspondent might very properly retort that his views are rather optimistic and interested, and that his opinions are not his own and are to be trusted. When a newspaper undertakes to echo the wishes of a government, it becomes a very untrustworthy critic. As a rule, business men prefer the pessimist.

—After ten years of silence the commission appointed to promote the erection of a monument to James Monroe held a meeting on the 21st, and resolved to invite designs for a less pretentious monument than was originally contemplated. The Floriano Peixoto commission had appealed to them for the money raised, but the Monroe commission adhered to the original “doctrine” and will put up their own monument, no matter how little it is.

—On the night of the last day of carnival there were several disturbances in which many persons, it is stated, were wounded. General Costallat, director of the military school, reports that no military cadets took part in those disturbances; but the commander of the battalion of naval fusiliers reports that both military and naval cadets were engaged in disturbances at the Mison Moderne and in the attack on the procession of a carnival club on Rua do Ouvidor, and that the disturbances at the S. Pedro theatre were caused solely by military cadets. Gen. Costallat’s record is such that his reports must be taken *cum grano salis*, for we all remember what was his conduct when the cadets of his school insulted the chamber of deputies. As for the naval cadets, it is surprising to learn that they have taken part in these disturbances, for at one time they were the most orderly and best behaved young men in Rio de Janeiro. They were, however, still under the influence of Saldanha da Gama’s administration, an influence which subsisted for a long time after the admiral had severed his connection with the naval school. The cause of the disturbances is said to be a report that circulated in regard to floats exhibited in the procession. These floats, it was reported, ridiculed a celebrated entertainment at the military school and the ironclad *Agulha*’s inability to navigate. The carnival clubs have demanded that the rioters shall be punished. The police, naval and military authorities are investigating the matter.

BIRTH.

On January 24th, at No. 16 Veech Road, West Hampstead, London, N. W., the wife of William Reid, of a daughter.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Several retail shops have lately closed their doors, unable to meet expenses.

—The shareholders of the Banco Commercial, of Bahia, have authorized the amicable liquidation of that establishment.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 21st inst. states that José Merlino, a pawnbroker, has disappeared, leaving a shortage estimated at 700,000\$.

—A telegram of the 19th inst. from Pará states that the Banco Commercial has resumed payments, the Banco do Pará will shortly resume and the Banco de Belem will enter into liquidation.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* of the 23rd hears that the government will give the contract for counting silver to a well known and successful pawnbroker. The *Jornal* hints that he is able to bring more influence to bear on the government than any one else.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 21st says that the merchants who have trade relations with Brazil are asking Dr. Nuno de Andrade to declare our ports open in order to do away with existing prejudicial quarantines. Would our declaration not do as well?

—Smalwet wants to know whether the minister’s proposed silver coins will be stamped with the head of a goddess of liberty, and, if so, whether the head will be the same one appearing on the 25 notes. In our opinion, it would be better for Smalwet to concern himself with the amount of silver in each coin. What has he to do with goddesses?

—Judge Ataúlfo de Paiva, at the suit of the Banco Rio e Matto Grosso, has ordered the judicial liquidation of the Companhia Mercantile Brasileira. This new victim of the government’s disastrous financial policy owns the largest furniture factory in Brazil. It is an interesting coincidence, if nothing more, that the *outrage* came from one of Murinho’s banks.

—The negotiation of a reciprocity treaty based on the kind of package in which flour is shipped to Brazil is to be described as a diplomacy of makeshifts. The prejudicial party conforms to the requirement for best terms, and the situation is as it was at the beginning. Nothing whatever has been gained but an ill reputation. Frank, straightforward work is much better.

—The total production for the world of caoutchouc (india rubber) is estimated at 50,000 tons, of which about 30,000 tons is exported from Brazil. Of the 50,000 tons, England consumes about 20,000 tons, and the United States about the same. France and Belgium take about 3,000 tons each. It would thus appear that Brazil yields about three-fifths of the whole supply.—*Exchange*.

—An interesting question has been asked of us, which we take pleasure in referring to some of our legal friends. At a meeting of creditors, can a creditor represent the gross amount of his claim, or the net amount? At the meeting of creditors of the Banco da Republica last October, the gross indebtedness of the bank to the national treasury was over 42,000 contos, but the treasury at the same time owed the bank over 19,000 contos. What sum, then, had the treasury a right to represent—42,000 contos, or 23,000 contos?

—In view of the great number of counterfeits which have appeared of the 100,000 notes of the 7th estampa, the government will call them in for substitution.

—The evening paper *Comercio* suspended publication on the 20th inst. because of the general depression which affects all classes, and because of the costs of printing a newspaper under existing conditions. As the paper was receiving no subvention from the government and was dependent upon an impoverished public for support, it found that suspension is the easier way out of the difficulty.

—The newspaper *Minas Geraes* says that the Ouro Preto Gold Mining Co. paid 183,000\$ for the Morro de Sant’Anna property, and that the municipal council of Mariana received 6,480\$ in taxes on the transfer. This, we understand, is additional to the general tax on transfers, which goes to the state treasury. These heavy taxes on transfers are highly prejudicial to the country, as they discourage buying and selling property.

—Señor Lucindo Castro de Lafayette, professor of the Brazilian Gymnasium and Polyglot Institution of Paris, and formerly chancellor of the Brazilian consulate in Paris, is seeking to form a company there, with a capital of 7,000,000 francs, for the construction of a scientific, industrial and commercial museum for the permanent exhibition of all the agricultural and industrial productions of Brazil.—*Exchange*.

—To-morrow at 1 o’clock p.m. there will be a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. J.H. Lowndes & Co., who have asked for a year’s moratorium. The business difficulties of this firm are attributed to violent fluctuations in exchange, to the consumption tax of 50% on parcels, to the almost complete cessation of the discount business of the banks of Rio de Janeiro and to the present impossibility of realising on large sums belonging to the firm, locked up in the Companhia União Industrial S. Sebastião and other companies.

—The Italian government has just denounced to that of Brazil, through the Italian minister in Rio, says the Rome correspondent of the *Daily Express*, the existence in Brazil of an extensive system of forging Italian bank-notes. Santos, in the state of São Paulo, is the centre from which the forgers work, and 100 lire, or 44 notes, are their speciality. It is believed that several thousands of these spurious notes have been put into circulation among the large Italian colony of Brazil, and many of them are beginning to make their unwelcome appearance in Italy.—*S. A. Journal*, Jan. 19.

—If the contention of the chief of the commercial statistics bureau is true, that the many descriptions of manufactured objects not specified in the “Official Nomenclature” can be described in the consular invoices as “manufactures of iron” or of copper, or of wood, etc., then why is it necessary to buy the nomenclature at all? The list of enumerated articles is so small in comparison with the list of imports, that it is practically useless. Surely no government, the chief of a statistical bureau, can force upon foreign merchants the responsibility of translating invoices into a language they do not understand.

—It gives us no little pain to be told by our Brazilian correspondents published in English at the bureau of commercial statistics and printed at public expense at the national printing office, that the vexatious measures lately adopted by the government, such as consular invoices, reciprocity, consumption stamps, and other vexations, were borrowed, for better or worse, from the United States. Just so—and we are sorry to see it. It is no credit to a country to borrow the blunders and errors of another. If now the *San Paulo* Brazil’s commercial statistics nuisance (not including its originator), and its official nomenclature and its method of humbugging foreigners through the medium of a semi-official organ published in all-foreign English, then honors will be easy and the mischief done will be common to both sides. Our contemporary will then, perhaps, relieve us from the astounding accusation of “inveigling against the use of consular invoices.”

—Argentine millers are very indignant with the Brazilian government for placing differential duties upon flour, by which this article, in bags, pays less import duty than the same in bags, a delicate method of giving North American flour a decided advantage over Argentine flour, which cannot be exported in barrels because we have none, nor timber with which to make them. But whatever be the real reason of this discrimination, it appears that, after all, Argentine millers have only themselves to thank for this action, inasmuch, when they could send flour, they supplied a bad article, by no means equal to samples, and, if this be true, we need waste no sympathy over them, for they are only reaping what they have sown. The same accusation is made against us with regard to the jerked beef trade to Cuba, which we appear to have lost by similar methods, and we cannot express any sorrow or indignation against a people or government who take [no] measures to punish dishonest commerce. The tone of commercial morality in Argentina is lamentably low and methods are excused, condoned, and even admitted, here, which would be punished as criminal in older countries. If by these methods we lose trade, we should mend our ways rather than try to cast blame upon more active and more honest traders who succeed in supplanting us.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 6.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—In the accounts of an officer of the naval commissariat there has been discovered a shortage of 240,000\$.

—The applause of Murinho’s admirers is growing fainter and fainter. It is not to be expected that 2,335,000\$ will produce perpetual motion.

—A telegram of the 22nd says that the *Diário de Pernambuco* is attacking Murinho’s financial policy. Is there any one who can sincerely defend it?

—The prefect of the federal district has made a special appropriation of 1,950,000\$ for paying municipal employees who have not received their salaries for the last three months of 1900.

—It is asserted that in the last four years the state debt of Pará has increased from 3,000,000\$ to 30,000,000\$. And this in a time when rubber export duties were yielding a rich revenue to the state!

—The governor of Rio Grande do Norte has decreed a new issue of bonds. Those of the old issue are quoted at from 60% to 65% and it is thought that the quotations of those of the new issue will not be above 50%.

—The state government of Pará seems to be trying to starve that of Amazonas into terms. In retaliation for the latter’s obstructions to trade it has imposed a tax of 10\$ in gold per head on beef cattle exported from Pará to Amazonas.

—We are pleased to learn that the municipal government of Ubatuba, Minas Geraes, has made a reduction of 20% in taxes and postponed their collection. Ubatuba is the district in which the people are lurching thieves. It is an oasis in the desert of plundered and tax-ridden Brazil.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of January, in addition to those that we have already published, have been made public:

	1901	1900
Minaes,....	475,948\$56	284,899\$09
Corumbá,....	35,172\$56	not stated.

—The laborers in various public departments and services are beginning to ask how it is that the minister of finance can find money to burn, while their directors and superintendents can find none for wages. And perhaps they will go to Rio do Sacramento some day to ask the minister himself!

—The revenue receipts of the municipality of Barbacena, Minas Geraes, during the past year, amounted to 171,551\$48, and the expenditures to 170,060\$856. The municipality has a floating debt of 11,718\$207, and a funded debt of 179,000\$. During the last six years the municipality has paid 101,070\$ interest and 45,000\$ amortization on its funded debt.

—The “unkindest cut of all” was an attack on Minister Murinho’s ideas in the *Piz* of Friday last by Dr. Manoel Victorino, ex-vice president of the country. He does not accept the minister’s belief that increasing the rate of exchange by means of a reduction in the amount of currency outstanding, is providing just so much sterling capital to the country. That is, he does not believe in creating something out of nothing.

—Minister Murinho is jubilant. He has solved the problem of still having something to burn when he can get no more currency and when the supply of antediluvian bonds that were being forgotten in the vaults of the treasury, shall have been exhausted. The solution, as is so frequently the case with the solution of great problems, is very simple. All that the minister has to do is to issue *inscripciones* and lend them to the Banco da Republica, being repaid in the same which may forthwith be consigned to the flames. The receipts from lotteries and lunacy will doubtless furnish means for defraying for an indefinite period the cost of manufacturing the *inscripciones*.

—We mentioned in a recent issue that lotteries still constitute an unexhausted source of public revenue. In view of the prevailing mental anarchy we are not surprised to learn that the same may be said of lunacy. The receipts of the asylum on Praia Vermelha, estimated in the budget at 500,000\$, amounted last year to 604,111\$66. After the foregoing was written Smith stepped into our sanctum and, having glanced at the item, remarked that the receipts from lunacy are much larger than is shown by these figures. “In fact,” he asserted, “nearly all the revenue of the country is at present derived from lunacy, for only lunatics would impose and only lunatics would pay the exorbitant taxes now collected.”

—Yesterday Councillor Ray Barbosa published a vigorous reply to the accusation of *The Brazilian Review* to the effect that he is responsible for the enormous emissions of paper money, and that the *Imprensa* has always clamored for further emissions. These statements are characterized as gross falsehoods. He declares that since 1889 he has been absolutely opposed to further emissions, and that the *Imprensa* has never advocated such emissions. If we are not mistaken, the editor of *The Brazilian Review* was not long since an apologist for cheap money, both paper and silver, but that was before he was employed by Minister Murinho to defend his policy of contraction.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, February 26th, 1901.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000), in U. S. coin at \$4.50/65 per \$.....	54 7/8 cts.
do of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	\$ 8.00
do of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	\$ 8.00
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today.....	11 1/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	24 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	409 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.50 per \$.....	22 1/2 c.
Value of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian currency (paper).....	\$4 1/2
Value of £ 1 sterling.....	21 1/2 d.

EXCHANGE.

Feb. 18.—Today's market was firm and rates are improving. The reported transactions were regular. Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 10 3/16—10 3/8
Private bills.....	opening 10 1/16
do.....	closing 10 1/16—10 25/32

Official value of the milreis 321—331 re. gold.
Feb. 19.—Arrival of only one steamer from the German Bank were open, but no transactions were reported.

Bank bills.....	opening 10 3/16
Private bills.....	opening 10 27/32
do.....	closing 10 27/32

Feb. 20.—The market continued firm and rates continue to advance. The transactions reported were important.

Bank bills.....	opening 10 3/16
Private bills.....	opening 10 27/32
do.....	closing 10 27/32

Official value of the milreis 403—401 re. gold.
Feb. 21.—Today's market opened firm with higher rates, but on the afternoon a weaker tendency was reported. The business effected was reported to be large.

Bank bills.....	opening 10 3/16
Private bills.....	opening 10 31/32
do.....	closing 10 31/32—11 1/16

Official value of the milreis 403—408 re. gold.
Feb. 22.—The situation of the market was very irregular with several changes in rates owing to speculation. Transactions reported were very heavy.

Bank bills.....	opening 11—11 1/32
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/16
do.....	closing 10 29/32—11 1/16

Official value of the milreis 403—408 re. gold.
Feb. 23.—Today's market opened weak and the changes in rates continued, but on closing the market was quiet. The business movement reported continues important.

Bank bills.....	opening 11—11 1/32
Private bills.....	opening 11 1/16
do.....	closing 10 29/32—11 1/16

Official value of the milreis 398—401 re. gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th February, 1901.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market opened dull last week and purchases were very light until the middle of the week had passed, when the prospect of higher rates of exchange and corresponding lower currency prices brought sellers to their senses. The sales for the last two days of the week were much heavier, a concession in prices having also been made on Saturday by buyers. The total sales for the week (5 days) were reported to have been 67,000 bags, against 65,000 bags in the preceding week. The receipts were 54,700 bags, and the shipments 47,801 bags, against 51,141 receipts and 50,900 shipments in the preceding week. Yesterday the market was paralysed, sellers insisting upon \$5200 per arroba, which buyers refused to concede.

Foreign buyers show increased activity with better prices, which encourages sellers here hold to their advance, in spite of improving exchange. The sales reported, together with the sales of the preceding week, which we were unable to give in our last issue, were as follows:

	last week	week previous
New York.....	215,000	67,000
London.....	155,000	109,000
Hamburg.....	87,000	63,000
London.....	100,000	58,000

Preceding week.....	27,000	272,000
Last year.....	328,000	452,000

The detailed movements of our market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Twp	No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.
Rio N. 7	Reported Santos, Good
per arroba	sales per to kilos

Feb. 18.....	8800—9200	3,000	5400
" 20.....	8800—9000	6,000	5,100
" 21.....	8800—9000	10,000	5,100
" 22.....	8800—9000	25,000	5,300
" 23.....	9000—9200	23,000	5,400

The shipments since our last report have been: 50,923 bags for the United States, 2,528 " " Cape of Good Hope, 2,001 " " River Plate, etc., 2,116 " " Consine.

47,801 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	bags.
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Feb. 19 New Orleans Fr. str. Cordoba.....	14,606
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Europe:	bags.
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Feb. 19 Havre Fr. str. Parana.....	1,553
" 19 Marseilles Fr. str. Aquitaine.....	875
" 20 Oran.....	250
" 20 Algiers.....	125
" 20 Dakar.....	40
" 20 London Br. str. Clyde.....	1,200
" 23 Hamburg Germ. str. Amazonas.....	1,138

Elsewhere:	bags.
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Feb. 19 Montevideo Br. str. Thames.....	618
" Buenos Aires.....	744

Coastwise:	Feb. 16	Feb. 17
Southern ports str. Itapica.....	854	
Northern ports str. Itapica.....	500	

The receipts for the past week were 68,700 bags against 57,403 bags for the previous week and 60,185 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 6.....	Feb. 23	Feb. 16
.....	9500	9500
.....	9500	9500
.....	9500	9500
.....	9500	9500

The stock was estimated this morning at 318,884 bags according to the *Journal do Commercio*, and 278,471 bags according to one of our prominent brokers. The Santos stock is reported at 1,155,400 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Stock at Santos:	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23
Receivements:	8,550	7,775	9,875	15,274	5,009	5,639	7,176
Shipments:	1,586	1,965	10,699	10,995	7,034	7,666	16,925
Balance:	1,300	1,383	500	139	1,000	1,522	5,838
Stock at Santos:	318,943	320,619	324,566	328,563	332,563	336,563	340,563

Stock at Santos:	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23
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Stock at Santos:	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23
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Stock at Santos:	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23
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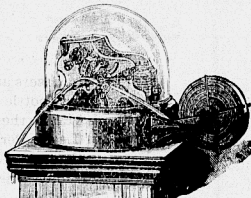
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By the medium of Electric Automatic Typeprinting Machines simultaneously furnishes during business hours to Subscribers in Rio, official information of all the transactions in Rio Exchange, Financial quotations in London, also reports from the Coffee Markets in New York, Havre, Hamburg, London, and Santos. Closing Reports from same markets, as well as the Produce Markets of New York and Buenos Aires, are delivered by Messengers in Rio, Santos, and São Paulo, &c.



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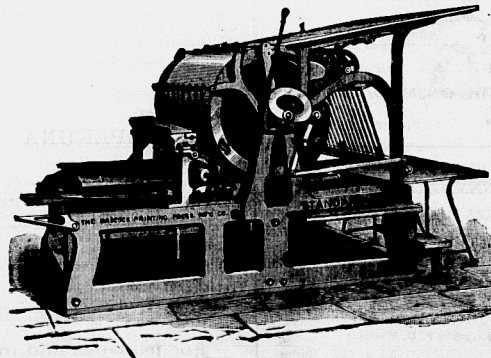
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Date	Steamer	Destination
1901		
Mar. 7	Coblentz	Bahia, Pernambuco, Antwerp and Bremen.
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Passage Rates: *1st cl.* *3rd cl.*
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Mar. 6	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 8	Magdalena	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

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